Library of Congress


# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XII. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1881. Single Copies 5 Cents NUMBER 30



WILMINGTON POST

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged a the above rates, except on special contracts.


## THE PRESIDENT.

BULLETIN.

July 23.

1.30 P. M.—President's symptoms less favorable. Chill this A. M. Pulse 125, temperature 104—discharge from wound checked. Some apprehension of abscess forming without outlet.

8 P. M.—The President slightly improved. Pulse 101, temperature 98.—Wound discharging freely.

On Friday morning, July 22d, after a silence of the POST as to the condition of the President since Saturday, July 16, the following was the official bulletins issued on July 21:

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 8:30 A. M.—The President has had a good night, and is doing excellent this morning. Pulse 82, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN.

In the meantime the President had maintained a constant improvement in physical condition, and gaining in strength, which was in every way satisfactory, until 7 p. m. of the 21st July.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 21, 7 P. M.—The President has had another good day. At 1 p. m. his pulse was 92, temperature 98.4, respiration 19. At 7 p. m., pulse 96, temperature 99.9, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN.

At 11.30 p. m., of 21st July the following was the bulletin issued:

The slight change which has taken place in the President's condition since the last official bulletin, has been in the direction of further improvement. He has passed a comfortable day, has taken a little solid food again this afternoon, in the shape of boiled chicken, and has gained noticeably in strength. The afternoon fever has entirely subsided, and at this hour the President is quietly sleeping.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 22, 8.30 A. M.—The President rested well during the night and is quite easy this morning. Pulse 88, temperature 98 4, respiration 17.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 22, 7.30 P. M.—The progress of the President's case continues without material change At 1 P. M., his pulse was 98, temperature 98.4, respiration 18. At 7 P. M., pulse 98, temperature 100.2, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,
J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES,
ROBT. REYBURN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 22.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons to-night:

The President slept well last night, and has been easy during the day. At the morning dressing, the wound, which is looking very well, discharged several ounces of healthy pus. A little solid fragment that floated out with the discharge proved to be a thin scale of bone about one eighth of an inch in length, with a morsel of sloughing fibrous tissue and a number of adhering fibres of cotton and wool.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 11.30 P. M.—The President's afternoon fever did not abate as early to-night as heretofore, and there was a slight rise in pulse and temperature between 8 o'clock and 10. These unfavorable symptoms, however, did not long continue. At this hour the fever is subsiding, the patient's skin is moist, and he is sleeping quietly. The slight aggravation of febrile symptoms after the date of the last official bulletin, is regarded by the attending surgeons as merely a temporary fluctuation, and no special importance is attached to it.

A vote for prohibition will cause wages to go down at least 50 per cent. Those of you who get a dollar a day now, will only get 50 cents in case the prohibition bill is adopted, from the fact that 10,000 more laborers will be thrown out of work.

### LAPHAM ELECTED!

In the morning Lapham lacked 4 votes, on the first vote.

Jacobs, (dem.) moved a recess until 1:30 P. M. Adopted.

ALBANY, July 22.—Lapham has been elected by a full Republican vote.

During the recess of the joint convention the Republican members of both houses of the Legislature met in the Assembly chamber. Senator McCarthy was called to the chair, the roll was called and thirteen Senators and sixty-two Assemblymen answered to their names.

Mr. Skinner moved the roll be called for the purpose of nominating a candidate for United States Senator, to be voted for in the joint convention.

Mr. Draper offered as a substitute that it is the sense of the conference that the caucus committee should call a caucus for this afternoon, and that a special committee be appointed to request the caucus committee to make a call, and in case of refusal on the part of the caucus committee, that the special committee call a caucus. He sustained his resolution by arguing that a caucus must be held, and contended that unless one was held he and other Stalwarts would retire.

Mr. Hayes also opposed turning this conference into a caucus, but maintained that it was in the power of this conference to call a caucus.

Senator Pendleton stated that he had been instructed to call this conference, and was assured by those making the request that they would abide by its results.

Mr. E. A. Carpenter, in arguing for a caucus, said that there was less than a majority present.

The chair called on the secretary to announce how many were present, and he said there were 72, which number was over a majority.

Mr. Robertson said he was now told that if this conference would adjourn till 5 P. M., they would all come in and join the others.

Mr. Woodin asked how many had said this? It might be only two. There were members here who refused to answer to their names.

Senator Hurlbert asked that his name be called. It was called, and he said that a crisis had now arrived If there was not a union the Republican party of the state would be hopelessly divided. He was for union and harmony. His remarks were received with great applause.

TIME FOR ACTION—HAND SHAKING.

Mr Pitts said the time had come for action, and no more talking of the past ought to be indulged in. [Applause.]

The question was taken on Mr. Draper's motion, after he had changed it to make the time 5 P. M., and Senator Woodin favored it, saying the time could be well spent in shaking hands over the bright prospects in view.

The motion was carried and the conference took a recess till 3 P. M.

At 1.20 the Joint Convention re-convened, the roll was called and 27 Senators and 107 Assemblymen answered.

Mr Cullinan moved that the Joint Convention take a recess till 4 P. M. Upon returning from the Joint Convention the Senate stood in recess till 4 P. M.

The Republican conference reassembled at 3 P. M., and on motion it was decided that the roll be called and each member arise in his seat and name his candidate for United States Senator. The roll was called and E. G. Lapham received 61 votes, Roscoe Conkling 27, Woodford 1 and Evarts 1. On motion Mr. Lapham's nomination was made unanimous amid cheers.

The Joint Convention met at 4 P. M. and proceeded to vote for United States Senator, with the following result: Lapham 92, Potter 43. Necessary to a choice 68. The chair announced the election of Eldridge G. Lapham as United States Senator to fill the short term vacancy, and declared the Joint Assembly dissolved. Cheers were given for Lapham, Miller, Garfield, Conkling and Potter.

### DEATH OF DEAN STANLEY.

Arthur Pershyn Stanley, D. D. LL. D. Royal Chaplain and the very Reverend Dean of Westminster, died at the Deanery of Westminster, July 17th, at the age of 66, of erysipelas. He was the son of Bishop Edward Stanley, nephew of the first Baron Stanley, of Alderly, and was born at Alderly, December 13th, 1813. Those who never thought of it before are undoubtedly surprised at the shortness of his age. He went at the age of fourteen to the famous Rugby School, Dr. Thos. Arnold, whose life he subsequently wrote. He took a scholarship at Baliol College, Oxford, and afterwards many honors until he graduated in 1838. He speedily rose to eminence, although of the broad church style, and won honors as a rising churchman, and was finally made Dean of Westminster, which he held till his death.

He was great in all directions of life, in all branches of scholarship, and led a very various life in travel, letters, theology and all branches of learning. He visited many countries. When he was in America he mixed with all classes of people and made himself very popular, as well as very much loved. It is doubtful if any single Englishman has so large a space in the American heart as he.

At the Century Club reception, in response to an address of welcome by the Rev. Dr. Adams, Dean Stanley spoke in part as follows on his personal impressions of America:

There are two impressions which are fixed upon my mind as to the leading characteristics of the people among whom I have passed, as the almanac informs me, but two short months. Everything seems to be fermenting and growing, and yet I have been no further west than Niagara. As I stood in the moonlight at that great work and ceaseless labor of nature and saw it for the first time, it looked to me like the incessant activity and tireless, restless, beating whirlpool of life and existence here. In the everlasting tumult of the abyss I saw the undying push and activity of America. In the mist cloud that rose in the moonlight I saw images somehow of American destiny. In the silver column that rose silent into the night I saw the watchful power that should be the pillar of light to the posterity of each nation. The other impression I have had very strongly forced upon me is the ever-present hopefulness and bueyancy of the people. Ready ever to step forward and try again what had been abandoned as beyond the grasp of the older people of Europe, they work night and day to supersede these progressions by new devices and new methods.

Dean Stanley was married in 1862 to Lady Augusta Bruce, daughter of the late Earl of Elgin, and a most intimate friend of Queen Victoria. Her death in 1876 was the occasion of extraordinary manifestations of regard for her memory and sympathy with her bereaved husband both in England and in the United States.

Rarely does any man come upon the earth who is so much the favorite of Queens and Kings, and so much loved by the people.

Hon. Samuel W. Watts will speak at Kenansville July 29th at 12 m.

At Smithville, August 1st, at 8 p m.

At Lockwood's folly, Brunswick Co., August 2d, at 12 m.

Hon. George W. Price, jr., and Hon. S. W. Watts will speak against prohibition as follows:

Magnolia, Duplin county, July 27th, at 12 m.

Clinton, Sampson county, July 28th, at 12 m.

Town Creek, Brunswick county, July 30th, at 12 m.

Colonel George L. Mabson and Hon. S. W. Watts will address the people against prohibition as follows:

McComber's store, New Hanover, county, July 25th at 12 m.

Point Caswell, Pender county, July 26th, at 12 m. All are invited.

If the prohibition bill is adopted it will then be an infamous crime to buy a drink. The consequence will be, at least 5,000 more colored men will be sent to the penitentiary in the next five years, and disfranchised for buying a drink of liquor, while the seller will be let go scot free by the Democratic Solicitor.

Colored men, a vote for prohibition is a vote that will force you to carry a pass in your pockets from a doctor before you can get a drink, and should you be forced to buy one for medicinal purposes, without a doctor's certificate, you can be fined and imprisoned for the offence.

All good Republicans will stand by the State Committee and vote against the infamous prohibition bill, intended to destroy home manufacturing and build up foreign trade. If the bill should become a law North Carolina is forever ruined.

Are you a Republican? If so, you will vote anti-prohibition, from the fact that the Republican State Committee have declared against the bill. The Democrats can also vote against it, as their committee have not had the moral courage to take action for or against it.

Do you want your children to go to public schools? If so, you will vote against the prohibition bill. Should that bill become a law it will do away with the enormous tax that is now collected from the sale of liquor and spent on public schools. The consequence will be no public schools.

Colonel O. H. Dockery has appointments every day up to election. He will speak Tuesday 26 July at Shoe Heel, and then on to 3d of August.—He is doing good work in behalf of free government.

If you want to throw 10,000 men who are engaged in the manufacture of liquor which is sent out of the state out of work, vote for prohibition, and these men and their families will suffer for bread.

Col. L. E. Rice, who has been several weeks visiting his friends in New England, has returned in improved health and resumed his duties in the Custom House.

Do you believe in a Republican form of government? If so, you will vote against that proscriptive legislation, commonly called the prohibition bill.

Capt. James M. McGowan and Hon. Joseph C. Hill will address the citizens of the 5th ward, at corner 5th and Castle streets, on Wednesday night, July 27th.

### ANTI-PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The anti-prohibitionists of the city assembled in the City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and were called to order by Hon. H. E. Scott, President.

On motion of N. Mayer a committee of permanent organization was appointed by the chair.

On motion a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of this convention, consisting of the following gentlemen: Nathan Mayer, P. L. Bridgers, Emanuel Nichols, Jas. A. Lowery, and Geo. Robinson.

On motion Col. Geo. L. Mabson was requested to address the convention, who delivered an address which commanded a great deal of applause.

Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States requires allegiance from each of its citizens, and in return guarantees protection in the pursuit of all branches of industry, as agriculture, mechanic arts, and all other useful and lawful avocations for all citizens, and,

WHEREAS, From the foundation of our government, manufacturing of spirits from grain and fruit, as *whiskey*, and *brandy*, and *beer* from hops, has been the general occupation of many of our citizens, the right for which was never questioned, to the contrary was legalized, both by the State and National Governments by enactments of special license laws to raise revenue for the support of government and for other purposes, and,

WHEREAS, The legislature of North Carolina at its last session, did pass a bill to be submitted to the people in August next, designed to prevent the manufacture of whiskey and brandy from grain and fruit, after October next, annexing heavy pains and penalties therefor, to the great injury of the agricultural interests of the people and to the injury of many other interests, depending on the success of the farmer and tending to abrogate Section I, 7 and 17 of the declaration of rights of the Constitution of our state and check the prosperity of the entire state by reducing the value of many staple products, antagonizing the hard labor of industrious farmers, in reducing the prices of corn, rye, orchard products, &c., with the greater loss that will follow, a denial of the privilege to convert our surplus into spirits, which is a recognized useful product and exchange for money, such articles as may be needed for family comforts, pay taxes, &c.; therefore

*Resolved*, That the so-called prohibition bill, which does not prohibit the traffic in liquor, if ratified and declared a law, will inflict serious damage to the national welfare and prosperity of the farmers and other interests of the state, increasing all occupations.

*Resolved*, That the bill would antagonize the rights of citizens of the state, to use their own property and liberties in the pursuit of domestic avocations and personal interests, being prevented to use and dispose of their own labor for themselves and families, and while it prohibits the manufacture of spirits in our state, it leaves open the door for supplies of liquor from other states, and grants a monopoly to all druggists and physicians in the state, unlimited in number, as the only dealers in spirits, and who shall obtain their supplies out of the state.

*Resolved*, That the ratification of the aforesaid bill would be especially disastrous to Wilmington, the metropolis of this state, and one of the important ports on the Atlantic coast, inasmuch as it would result in the general depreciation of real property, in the increase of taxation, while it would in no way mitigate the evil of intemperance.

*Resolved*, That we, the liberty loving citizens and sovereign voters of New Hanover, always jealous of the rights and privileges guaranteed us by the state as well as the federal Constitution, regard this bill as an invasion on our time-honored rights as free American citizens, as a step towards the unity of church and state, as the last resort to fulfill the aspirations and ambitions of broken down politicians, and as an exhibit of fanaticism, bigotry and deceit.

*Resolved*, That we, the citizens in convention assembled, appreciating the blessings conferred upon us by a republican form of government, and representing the true and sincere temperance element of North Carolina, pledge ourselves to labor unceasingly for the ignominious defeat of this so-called prohibition bill, begat by the fertile brain of disappointed office seekers and fanatics.

On motion Mr. T. M. Gardner addressed the convention in a few remarks, which were to the point.

The committee on permanent organization reported President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, as follows:

President—Hon. H. E. Scott.

Vice-Presidents—James A Lowery, colored.
J. C. Hill, colored.
H. Brunhild, white.
William Johnson, white.
A. Wiell, white.
David Moseley, colored.
Samuel Oden, colored.
Jordan Nixon, colored.
Bealam Wade, colored.
Elijah Hewlett, white.
Joseph Sharpless, colored.

Secretary—Col. Geo. L. Mabson, colored.

Assistant Secretaries—Geo. W. Robinson, colored.
J. M. McGowan, white.
John Haar, Jr., white.
John H. Brown, colored.

Sergeants at Arms—E. F. Martin, colored.
Anthony Galer, colored.
John Stelljes, white.

The President on taking his seat ably addressed the convention.

On motion of Mr. C. P. Lockey, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of one from each ward and township to form a County Anti-Prohibition Committee.

On motion the Executive Committee was authorized to appoint county canvassers.

On motion a vote of thanks was tendered the city authorities for use of Hall.

On motion the convention adjourned.

H. E. SCOTT, President.

GEO. L. MABSON, Secretary.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

NEW HANOVER Co., July 21, '81.

At a meeting of the above named Committee at the court house, this day, the following proceedings were had:

In the absence from the state of the permanent chairman, General S. H. Manning, John H. Brown, Esq. was called to the chair, and after the transaction of business of no public interest, the following resolution, expressing the views of the Committee, was offered by C. P. Lockey, Esq., acting member from the Fourth Ward:

WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina will be called upon, on the 4th day of August next, to vote on a question of vital importance to the iterests of the state and the prosperity of its people. This question is prohibition or anti-prohibition as relates to the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors, as the title of the legislative act purports, but which, in fact, is a bill to prohibit the chief manufacturing industry of the state from continuance therein, thereby largely diminishing the revenue of the state, compelling the discharge of labor and its exodus to other parts of the country with increased taxation and diminished value in taxable property.

The manufacture of liquors will be arrested by this law and their sale be as free and unlimited as ever at the hands of appointed Boards of County Commissioners.

It is a great monopoly and intended as such, and the question of temperance or anti-temperance is not involved. It is simply, under fictitious guise, a continuance of the Bourbon Ring of appointed officials, with provisions for revenue unlimited.

This Committee, believing these statements to be true, do hereby endorse and sustain the action of the State Committee in declaring against the prohibition bill, and in recommending Republicans of the state to vote against prohibition as set fourth in the act; and we earnestly recommend the Republicans of this county to act in unison with the Republican party of the state, and on the 4th day of August next cast a united vote against this gigantic fraud and imposition on the name of temperance.

The resolution passed and the Committee the adjourned.

JOHN H. BROWN,
Chairman pro tem.

GEO. L. MABSON, Secretary.

### The Fourth Ward Republicans Solid Against Prohibition.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the Fourth Ward in this city, last Monday night, C. P. Lockey, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolution, and spoke briefly in favor of the resolution, after which it was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Republican State Executive Committee has, after mature consideration, declared and issued an able, unanswerable and convincing address against the so-called prohibition bill, urging all good and true Republicans to work and vote against the ratification of the said bill at the polls on the 4th of August next,

*Therefore resolved*, That we, the Republicans of the 4th ward, city of Wilmington, N. C., do heartily indorse the action of the said Committee, that we regard it as a very commendable action, and that with unwavering loyalty to our party organization, we propose do our duty as the above mentioned Committee has done, by casting our votes solidly against the prohibition bill, on the day of election.

## CITY ITEMS.

Where is the man that built Fort Fisher, and "rifled a 10-inch Columbiad?"

During the thunder storm last Sunday evening, the residence of Mr. William Watters, on Third street, near the corner of Nun, was struck by lightning, slightly stunning Mr. Watters and his daughter.

Mr. W. H. Freeman, a son of Dr. John F. Freeman, was stunned by lightning last Sunday evening at his father's residence, on the corner of Second and Orange streets. It was some minutes before Mr. Freeman was restored to consciousness.

The Southern Express Company has just carried into effect a new schedule of rates. The charges have been in many instances reduced, and a small package can now be sent from Wilmington to New York for twenty-five cents.

The Samter, (S. C.) Light Infantry, Capt. W. R. Delgar commanding, arrived here on the 6:20 a. m. W. C. & A. R. R. train on the 19th inst., and were met by the Wilmington Light Infantry, under command of Capt. John L. Cantwell, and escorted to the steamer Passport, *en route* to "summer quarters" at Smithville, N. C. We wish them a joyous time.

TEMPERANCE.—Why burden the state with additional statutes, to say the least, doubtful in their execution or efficiency. Are not existing statutes good enough. See Battle's Retisal, page 660, chapter 81, section 6. "And the same shall be granted by the Board *only* to such persons as shall show his good *moral* character by at least *two witnesses of known respectability* to whom the character of the applicant has been known for at least *one year*." Can any bill more effective in its provisions be enforced.

Last Monday evening D. G. D., Jno. D. Taylor installed the following officers elect of Carolina Lodge Knights of Honor:

S P D—J A Springer.
D—N W Schenck.
V D—Clayton Giles.
A D—J G Wright.
Rep—George N Harriss.
F Rep—John L Dudley.
Chaplain—Rev J W Craig.
Treasurer—W A Wilson.
Guide—C W McClammy.
Guardian—J P Williams.
Sentinel—J M McGowan.

JURY OF INQUEST.—Upon the affidavit of Amanda Devane, before Coroner Hewlett, a jury of inquest was summoned and proceeded to Rocky Run, about nine miles from this city, near the residence of Mr. David S. Sanders, to investigate the remains of a colored child; named Marcianna Armstrong, said to have been the victim of foul play. It seems the parents had gone to their usual work in the field, leaving the little child about seven years old at home, and on their return found the child dead. The remains were properly interred on the following Sunday. The jury having assembled disinterred the corpse and an inquest was held in accordance with law. A careful examination exhibited no bruises or other indications of violence, and a verdict was returned that the deceased came to her death from some cause unknown to the jury.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Upon information that a murder had been committed in Jefferson county, Georgia, some four years ago, officer T. O. Bunting arrested one John H. Williams, in this city, on the 18th inst. The description and photograph of the alleged murderer, Obediah Ross, seemed to fit Williams so perfectly that a warrant was issued for his arrest. The murdered man's name was Nathaniel Cornwall, residing and keeping store in Bartow, Ga., in December, 1877. Upon the arrest of Williams and his confinement in jail, officer Bunting promptly notified by wires the authorities of Georgia, whereupon Detective W. R. Driskile, who was perfectly familiar with Obediah Ross, was dispatched to identify the arrested party. On his arrival on the 20th inst., he visited the jail and unhesitatingly pronounced the prisoner "*not* the man he was after." After a thorough examination of the case by the committing magistrate, John H. Williams was promptly discharged.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—John McKoy, a well known and respectable colored man, was arrested on the 18th instant, upon affidavit of his daughter, Frances McKoy, charged with an indecent assault, and was committed for preliminary examination before J. C. Millis, J. P. Subsequently, on 19th instant, her sister, Rachael McKoy, made affidavit against same defendant on a similar, but more aggravated charge, on which he was arrested and committed without bail. Upon the affidavit of John McKoy, the investigation of the case was removed (as authorized by law) before another Justice of the same township. The case was called and heard on the 22d instant. So great was the morbid curiosity of the idling crowd and the serious nature of the crime with which he was charged, the investigation was held in the court house. And after an exhaustive examination for nearly 4 hours, the defendant was held for trial at the next term of the criminal court. The state and defence were ably represented, Solicitor R. R. Moore officiating for the state, and Marsden Bellamy, Esq., conducted the defence with his usual ability and zeal. We since learn the prisoner's counsel have applied for a writ of habeas corpus, and the case will be heard before his Honor O. P. Meares, Judge, on Monday 25th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m.

A vote against prohibition is a vote to continue public schools.

We note the arrival of two cargoes of iron from Newport, Eastland, for the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., one being landed, and learn three other cargoes are on the way, with three or four more soon to follow. It is confidently thought the completion of this important work will add materially to the interest of our city and seaport.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GOOD TIME AHEAD.

THE STEAMER JOHN DAWSON will leave her wharf at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 26th, for Point Caswell, at which place there will be an Anti-Prohibition Meeting. Good speakers will be in attendance. Boat will return to Wilmington at 9 o'clock same evening. Fare for the round trip 50 cents.

D. SHERMAN, Capt.

July 24-1t

LOOK HERE!

DON'T SPEND A DOLLAR FOR CLOTHING until you have seen the Great Bargains we are offering.

Our entire stock at Lower Prices than ever before, to make room for Fall Goods.

SOL. BEAR & BRO.

July 24-tf

PETERSBURG R.R. Co

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

All Classes and Conditions Can Travel,

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

ON THE

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

You can go from Ream's to Petersburg and back for 40 cents.

From Stony Creek to Petersburg and back for $1.25.

From Jarratt's to Petersburg and back for $1.85.

From Belfield to Petersburg and back for $2.55.

From Pleasant Hill to Petersburg and back for $3.25.

From Garysburg to Petersburg and back for $3.60.

From Weldon to Petersburg and back for $3.90.

Take care to ask the Agent at the Stations for the sort of ticket you want.

You cannot get the Round Trip Tickets on the Cars.

Get full information from the Agents, and notice the conditions and limits on your tickets; they will be strictly adhered to.

W. P. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

Petersburg, Va., July 1st, 1881. jy 24-1t

PROPOSAL.

PERSONS desiring are requested to bid on building a Picket Fence around Pine Forest Cemetery, 5 feet 10 inches, so much per pannel, 9 feet long, material furnished to hand. Hand in by 26th inst. (noon) to the President.

J. W. TELFAIR.
per J. G. NORWOOD,
Sec'y and Treas.

July 17-2t

THE UNIVERSITY
—OF—
NORTH CAROLINA.

NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN

AUGUST 25th, 1881.

Combines the advantages of the old Curriculum, with special and extended instruction according to the University system.

Connected with it are schools of LAW, of MEDICINE, and of PHARMACY.

Special facilities given for practical studies, such as

Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry, Land Surveying, Drawing, Book-Keeping, Business, Law, Phonography, &c.

Expenses, including tuition and room rent, $185 to $230 per annum.

Address, for catalogue and particulars,
KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
President.

Chapel Hill, N. C. July 1. jy 17-2t

Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Co.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1st, 1881.

THE DIRECTORS of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on the 15th of July, 1881, to all who are Stockholders of record on the Books of the Company on the 11th of July.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Sec'y and Treas.

jy 10 3t

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

A Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, and English School, with Military organization and discipline. J. H. HORNER, A. M. and J. C. HORNER, Principals. TH. v. JANSMUM, Ph.D., German, French, Geography, and History. J. L. RALS, Commandant of Cadets, Mathematics and Natural Science. The next session will begin the 1st Monday in August. Prices the same as heretofore. The buildings are new and commodious, and the best educational advantages in all the appointments of the school are provided. Circulars containing testimonials and other particulars furnished on application. july 10 1m

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
GEN'AL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20, 1881

Excursion Tickets

TO ALL PLACES OF RESORT IN THE mountain section of North and South Carolina, will be on sale at the office of this Company, on and after June 1st, 1881.

Quick, continuous schedules will prevail, and this Route to all

Passengers leaving Wilmington at 5.40 A. M., arrive at Cheraw Springs same evening, and Asheville next Morning, at 9 o'clock.

Further information on application to

may 9 2m F. W. CLARK, G. P. A.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORING, JULY 24, 1881.


Rev. George Patterson, D. D., was on Monday night last installed as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in North Carolina. The ceremony was at St. John's Hall, in this city, and installation was conducted by Mr. H. H. Munson, Deputy Grand High Priest.

The estimate of locomotives in the United States last January is 20,000 in use. The locomomotives are valued at $200,000,000. The number of cars is estimated at 350,000, valued at $1,000,000,000. This is twice as much as England.

The total values of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products during the month of May, 1881, and during the eleven months ended the same as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: May, 1881, $3,361,155; 1881, $1,384,815.—Eleven months ended May 31, 1881, $34,762,328, 1880, $33,992,812.

The last ten years the births in Ireland have been 1,392,113, and the deaths 996,110. If there had been no emigration the increase would have been in ten years 423,603. The net decrease of population in the same time has been 199,683, but the emigration in the meantime has been 622,686. The aggregate loss, mainly by emigration, has been nearly 3,000,000.

It is now said that Darwin's theory of the origin of man was stolen from Lord Monboddo's "Essay on the Origin and Progress of Language." This eccentric philosopher gravely maintains in his essay that men were originally monkeys, in which condition they remained for ages, destitute of speech, reason, and social affections.—They gradually improved, according to Monboddo's theory, as geologists say the earth was changed, by successive evolutions; but he contends that the ourang outangs are still of the human species, and that in the Bay of Bengal there exists a nation of human beings with tails like monkeys, which had been discovered 130 years before by a Swedish skipper.

Mr. George W. Smalley, the regular correspondent at London of the *Tribune*, devotes more than a column to the expressions of good will on the part of the English towards the United States. The first quotation which he makes is from the *Standard*, a paper not very friendly to the United states, as follows: "In presence of such an [illegible] was the scene on Saturday, England and the United States are as one people. The indignation, the sympathy, the emotions of hope and fear have been as strong and as vivid on this side of the Atlantic as on that; and when, toward the close of yesterday afternoon the cable flashed the news that a change for the better had taken place, and some hopes were entertained that the President's life would be saved, the feeling of thankfulness was as hearty and sincere as it was universal, from the Queen herself down to her humblest subject." The next was Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons, in which on the occasion of the President's attack by the assassin, Guiteau, declared that the United States was not only more friendly to England, but growing more and more friendly each year. Another was Lord Granville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was evidently distressed, and declared that the "sympathy of this country (England) with the President and people of the United States is increasing every hour in intensity, and is almost equal to that felt in the United States itself." And the third was from the Queen's own hand and in her own name: "The Queen to Mr. Lowell, United States Minister: I am most anxious to hear the latest accounts of the President, and wish my horror and deep sympathy to be conveyed to him and Mrs. Garfield."

Well says the correspondent, "a message of that sort is almost without precedent."

South Carolina has a Bureau of Immigration and an organized plan for encouraging immigrants to settle in the Palmetto state. The immigrants are supplied by the bureau, either from those arriving in New Yorkor through correspondents in Germany. The passage money, which was at first deducted from the first wages earned is now repaid by the immigrants in three monthly instalments. They contract with their employers to remain in their service a certain length of time, long enough; at least, to work out their debt. Most of the emigrants thus far have been Germans. The experiment is yet too young to definitely determine what result may be hoped for. Results so far obtained are in its favor.

Justice Clifford, of the U. S. Court, has submitted to amputation of a foot for gangrene.]

John A. Appleton, of the house of D. Appleton & Co., is dead.

## ABOLISHING THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The Toledo *Blade* sets up the idea that the office of Vice-President ought to be abolished. The argument adduced is that, "taking by and large, they (the Vice Presidents) are much below the average of our national men," and then proceeds to make some very unsavory comments on the general character of this class of officials. We do not take issue with the *Blade's* criticisms on such Vice-Presidents, succeeding, as John Tyler or Andrew Johnson, but we do object to the wholesale tabooing of the whole class. We are not asserting that either all our Presidents or Vice-Presidents have been faultless. But a little consideration will settle any man's mind on the average merits of the class in question as to character and ability.

There have been 21 regular Vice-Presidents, and 8 Vice-Presidents *pro tem*. They were such men as these: John Adams, 8 years, Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Geo. Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, Daniel D. Thompkins, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Geo. M. Dallas, Millard Fillmore, W. R. King, John C. Breckenridge, Hannibal Hamlin, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, Wheeler and Arthur. We do not think much acrimony would lie against such substitutes as John Gailord of South Carolina, Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey, Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina, old Ben. Wade, Ferry and Foster. While there is always room for difference as to measures of officials it is absurd to decry the whole race of Vice-Presidents because John Tyler and Andrew Johnson did not behave as they ought to have done. It would be just as sensible to abolish the grades of rank in the army or navy, or gradations of the Judiciary, or abolish the Senate and House of Representatives, and create a *commune*, as they they did in France, as to cut out one spoke in the wheel which our fathers constructed, or one cog in the national machine.

Such a spectacle as we are witnessing now, when millions of earnest hearts are warming towards our suffering President with yearning prayers for his recovery, is much preferable and more conducive to the self-respect of the American people, than the exacerbation and malignity of the angry periods which the nation has experienced. A generous and magnanimous approval of the structure of this Republic, an unflinching support of its measures, an ardent confidence in our official agents, and a relentless vindication of the national honor, is the faith that leads to national greatness, the gratification of the popular conscience, and to that sublime repose and complacency which is the highest condition of a government like this.

## COTTON.

Company, Franklinsville, manufacture seamless cotton bags, turning out 1,100, weighing one pound each, per day. The Kitson Machine Company, Lowell, Mass., furnished picker, Lewiston Machine Company built looms, and the balance of machinery was from the Lowell Machine Shop. The power is supplied by an American turbine waterwheel.

Randolph Manufacturing Company, 1,100 lbs. sheetings and yarns a day. Seventy-five hands. Hugh Parks, Agent.

We saw a statement somewhere that the new mill at Swepsonville was to have 20,000 spindles.

Talking of building a factory near Raleigh on Walnut Creek.

Columbia Manufacturing Company's mills are on Deep River, 30 miles from High Point, capital stock $60,000, 42 acres of land, 32 families, picker was built by the Kitson Machine Company, Lowell; Foss & Pevey cards, railway heads, drawing frames and spinning machinery by Franklin Foundry; speeders and slubbers, by Thos. Hill, of Providenbe. The officers of the company are: J. S. Spencer, President, Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Watkins, Agent; J. B. Makepeace, Superintendent. In connection with the cotton mill they also run a ginning machine and grist Mill.

In Washington county, in the northern part of the state, blooms were not plentiful till the beginning of this week.

Hyde county, Eastern Carolina, has had just the right kind of rains in the past two or three weeks, and reports that the crop prospect could not be better.

Eastern Carolina had some fine rains on Saturday.

The great landslip near Sigriswell, Canton of Berne, which was reported on the 29th ult., is steadily moving toward Lake Thun at the rate of three meters a day. It is three miles long, one mile broad and of unknown depth. All houses in its path have been deserted. Sigriswell and neighboring villages are fortunately out of danger.

The Dartmouth College trial of President Bartlett closed on Wednesday last, and the trustees expect to report in about ten days.

The gift of Mr. Mills of $75,000, to endow a chair of Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity in the University of California, is approved by Geo. W. Childs.

Adelina Patti is coming to America again to appear in an Opera.

## ANTI-PROHIBITION MASS MEET ING.

On Wednesday night last the Anti-Prohibitionists and Republicans had a a joint mass meeting in front of the old market place. A tremendous crowd of the voters attended. Colonel I. J. Young, was advertised to speak, but failed to put in an appearance. Judge Samuel W. Watts lead off in a two hours speech, in which he hardly left a greased spot of the so-called prohibitionists. About 10 o'clock Hon. W. P. Canaday, who was seen on the outskirts of the crowd, was called for. He stated to the crowd that he would not undertake to argue the weak points in the bill, as Judge Watts had completely riddled it. So Mr. Canaday proceeded at once to ridicule the bill, the authors and supporters, with great effect. The crowd was enthusiastic, and when Mr. C. finished speaking they gave three rousing cheers for anti-prohibition, and he called to know if there was a prohibitionist in the audience, but none responded.

Hon. H. E. Scott was then introduced and made one of his very best speeches. After him Jos. C. Hill, Esq., and Colonel Geo. L. Mabson spoke.—All of the speeches were good—the crowd appreciated them. The meeting then adjourned, all well satisfied that prohibition was dead in New Hanover county. Let it die in peace.

## ASSASSINATIONS OF RULERS.

The following is the list of Kings, Queens, Emperors, Czars and Presidents, assassinated and attempted to be in the last 30 years. The attempts and the consummations are put together.

Russia 7, France 6, Spain 4, Italy 3, Prussia and Austria 2 each, the United States of America 2, and Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Venezuela, German Empire and England, one each.

The attempted murder of Pres. Garfield makes the following table of assassinations and attempted assassinations of rulers for the past 30 years of great interest:

Prussia.—Crown Prince of, June 21, 1849. Attempt at Mienden.
Frederick William IV. May 22, shot by Sefeloque.

England.—June 28, 1850. Pate's attempt on Queen Victoria.

France.—Sept. 24, 1852. Attempt on Napoleon III. with infernal machine at Marseilles.

Austria.—Feb. 18, 1853. Wounding of Francis Joseph in Vienna by Libzens.

Italy.—April 16, 1853. Attempt on the life of Victor Emanuel.

France.—July 5, 1853. Attempted assassination of Napoleon III.
April 28, 1855. Giovania Planeri fired at Napoleon III.

Spain.—April 28, 1856. Raymon Fuentes fired at Queen Isabella.

Naples.—December 8, 1856. Ferdi-

France.—August 7, 1857. Three men attempted to assassinate Napoleon.
January 14, 1858. Orsmi's attempt on Napoleon III.

Prussia.—July 14, 1861. King William fired at by the student Becker.

France.—December 24, 1863. Four conspirators against Napoleon III. arrested.

America.—April 14, 1865. President Lincoln killed by J. Wilkes Booth.

Russia.—April 6, 1866, Kazarasoff's attempt on Alexander.
——, 1867. Attack on Alexander at Paris Exposition.

Spain.—————, 1871. Attack on King Amadeus.

Peru.—August 10, 1872. Pres. Balta killed by Col. Guiterez.

Bolivia.—Jan. 1, 1873. Pres. Neovalas assassinated.

Ecuador.—Aug. 14, 1875. Pres. Garcia Marino assassinated.

Paraguay.—June 2, 1875. Molas killed by Pres. Gill.

Germany.—May 11, 1878. Hoedel fired at Emperor William, who was shot at in 1861, while King of Prussia.
—June 1, 1878. Nobiling fired at Emperor William.

Venezuela.—June 1, 1878. President Barcelon Scanlon.

Spain.—Oct. 25, 1878. Moncasi fired at King Alfonso.

Italy.—Nov. 17, 1878. Passanante fired at King Humbert.

Austria.—Dec. 27, 1878. Unsuccessful attempt on the life of Francis Joseph, Emperor.

Russia.—March, 1879. Assassination of Gov. Krapotkine, of Kharoff.
April 11, 1879. Solovieff's attack on the Czar Alexander.
Nov. 29, 1879. Attempt on the Czar Alexander's life with infernal machine at Moscow.

Spain.—Dec. 30, 1879. Attempted assassination of Alfonso and Marie by Gonzoles.

Russia.—Feb. 18, 1880. Attempted blowing up of Czar Alexander and family in the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg.
February, 1880. Attempted assassination of Gov. Melikoff by Vladetsk.
Sept. 2, 1880. Attempted on the Czar's life by two mines on the railroad to Livadia.
March 13, 1881. Killing of Alex. II. by means of a bomb thrown by Nihilists in St. Petersburg.

The sentence of Midhat Pacha is commuted to some place where Foreign Consuls are stationed.

## Good Doctrine.

The Goldsboro *Star*, our very able cotemporary has, in its last issue, the following editorial concerning prohibition:

We have carefully considered the provisions of "An Act to Prohibit the Manufacture and Sale of Spirituous and Malt Liquors," passed at the late session of the General Assembly, and it has caused the following reflection:

1st. Will it prohibit the sale of such liquor.

2d. Will it not create monopolies?

3d. Will it not establish a dangerous precedent in the enactment of laws?

4th. Will it prohibit?

It was generally understood that it was provided in this law that the number of the privileged druggists, physicians or apothecaries in each county in the state should not exceed five; but the printed act contains no restrictions as to number, so that every druggist, physician or apothecary in the state can keep on hand thirty gallons of liquor, and this supply can be renewed as often as exhausted. Now let us figure out this matter.

There are ninety-six counties in the state. For the sake of argument let us suppose that there will be five of the privileged in each county who can keep on hand thirty gallons of liquor each, and we will have in the hands of these privileged few, *two thousand eight hundred and eighty gallons of liquor*, and they have power to renew the quantity as fast as it is exhausted. It seems to us reasonable to assume that at least *Five Hundred Thousand Gallons of Liquor* will be sold by these parties per annum, not one particle of which can be made in our state, thus depriving our own people of the right to distil the products of their own orchards, which they have labored to cultivate, and, when they are compelled to use liquor, they must buy an inferior and high priced article. Besides this, who is a druggist? A few bottles of patent medicine and a red globe or two in his window may legally constitute one.—How easy then to carry on the old business under a new sign—instead of the familiar sign of "Pure Corn W," look out for the red globe.

By the provisions of the Constitution of the United States no state can enact a law which interferes with the commerce between states; so that in the event that we have this law in force, any person can order from Richmond or Baltimore any quantity of liquor he desires and drink it or give it away as he pleases: moreover, it would be possible for a merchant to keep a barrel in his store and treat his customers.

We conclude that the principal object of this law, prohibition, is defeated by the provisions of the bill, and by the necessity of things which it cannot control.

Will it create monopolies?

We have already adverted to the fact than only a privileged few can deal in the article, thus preventing competi- [illegible] prices; but in addition, these few cannot sell except upon the prescription of a physician.

Behold the result:

You are desperately wounded or sick and need a stimulant, whiskey or brandy is the best, you must send for a physician, he must be satisfied of the truth of the case—perhaps must take time to inquire, then he writes a prescription, charges a dollar for it, then one of the privileged dealers must be found. You get your liquor, pay an exhorbitant price for it, start home and probably death has intervened in the delay.

Will it not establish a dangerous precedent?

"So use your own rights as not to interfere with rights of another," is a familiar maxim of the law. If I commit a nuisance, so as to affect the public, the law can compel me to abate it. So I cannot burn down my own house, if the burning will endanger another's property. A. drinks liquor. How does it interfere with the rights of B? Now this law does not proceed upon the principle of the maxim above quoted, but proceeds upon this principle:

A. must not drink liquor, not because it interferes with the rights of his neighbors, but because B. wishes to dictate to A. what is for A.'s good—according to B.'s way of thinking.

It is this view of the matter that brings us to the belief that this law establishes a principle totally at variance with the ordinary maxims of law and law making.

While we have always favored and practiced temperance we cannot advocate this law for the reasons above stated.

The present convict system is a disgrace to Georgia.—*Bainbridge Democrat.*

We concur fully in the sentiment expressed above. The system was first brought about by scheming politicians to further their own ends and has been sustained by them. Public opinion will soon demand that it be abolished. It is barbarous, outrageous and cruel. —*Quitman Free Press.*

If emigration is to be encouraged in this state, the convict system should be abolished. This is one of Georgia's bad points and unless it is attended to immediately, much harm will be done. Let some action be taken by the Legislature ere it be too late.—*The Echo.*

Private letters from Russia show that that unhappy country is confronted by a fresh difficulty. Thirty thousand Greco-Uniates, forcibly converted to Orthodoxy in 1875, have refused to recognize the new faith, and have resumed their old form of worship, in spite of the threats of the local authorities. The total number of Greco-Uniates driven into the Orthodox fold was a quarter of a million, and if these join the malcontents, as they are expected to do, a fresh thorn will develope in Russia's side in Poland.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the Post.

## Resolutions of Condolence.

*Resolved* by State Grand Lodge No. 10, I. O. G. S. & D. of S. in Special Session assembled.

1st, That we deplore the sad calamity which befell the Chief Magistrate of our country on the 2nd inst. by an attempt at his assassination.

2nd, That we deeply sympathize with the President and family in their sore distress and pray that God will spare him for further usefulness to our country.

3rd, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of State.

4th, That the *Enterprise*, *Post* and *Star* be requested to publish the same.

G. A. MEBANE,
For the Committee.

## Age of the World.

RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

The age of the earth is placed by some at 500,000,000 years; others, 100,000,000 years, and still others, of later time, among them the Duke of Argyle, place it at 10,000,000 years. None place it lower than 10,000,000, knowing what processes have been gone through. Other planets go through the same process. The reason that other planets differ so much from the earth is, that they are in so much earlier or later stage of existence. The earth must become old. Newton surmised, although he could give no reason for it, that the earth would at one time lose all its water and become perfectly dry. Since then it has been found that Newton was correct.

As the earth keeps cooling it will become porous, and great cavities will be formed in the interior, which will take in the water. It is estimated that this process is now in progress, so far that the water diminishes at about the rate of the thickness of a sheet of writing paper each year. At this rate in 5,000,000 years the water will have sunk a mile, and in 15,000,000 years every trace of water will have disappeared from the face of the globe. The nitrogen and oxygen in the atmosphere are also diminishing all the time. It is in an inappreciable degree, but the time will come when the air will be so thin that no creatures we know could breathe it and live; the time will come when the world cannot support life. That will be the period of age, and then will come death.

Prosperity, like lightning, strikes in most unexpected places. It does not seem to follow any law, nor to be the reward of well doing, but simply to come and settle upon somebody who has never expected to be thus singled from the masses of people that are fighting to live. Unexpected as it may be, the fortunate individual rarely refuses to be lifted out from the well worn path of quiet industry, but accepts the new phase with cordial equanimity. Considering that such sudden prosperity usually makes an entire change in his whole life and its surroundings, it is not strange if happiness or even contentment does not always result.

An extraordinary case of self-starvation was reported to the Board of Health on Wednesday of last week, in the case of John Burns, an insane printer, who died in the Bloomingdale Asylum. Burns was suffering from chronic insanity, and was sent to the asylum from his home at No. 44 Pitt street. He took it into his head to starve himself to death, and carried out his purpose. The certificate of death transmitted to the Board of Health, gave the cause of his death as exhaustion due to his persistent refusal to eat food for twenty-three weeks.

The idea of a marriage insurance company similar to those in existence in Germany is becoming fixed here. Application was made for the charter of such an one in Pennsylvania recently. The members are to be over 14 years old, to pay six dollars entrance fee each, and then when he chooses to marry, his membership ticket will entitle him to a certain specified amount of money. Whenever the treasury becomes empty it is to be filled by an assessment upon the members.

Miss Nellie Hubbard, who married the family coachman, may be interested in knowing that her papa, the ex-Governor, just paid $30 for the first salmon caught in the Connecticut River this year. Had she ignored the man she loved, and sold herself to some one else, she might have got a bite of that salmon. As it is, she must be contented with bread and cheese and kisses.—*Philadelphia News* philosophizing. Well, hasn't she the best of it after all? Come, now, honest Injun.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A correspondent in Maine submits a local newspaper report of an accident to a Bangor dentist which suggests the query whether there may not be danger of blood poisoning to the hazard of the patient's life when the surgeon is not careful with respect to the cleanliness of his implements. In the case reported the accidental pricking of a finger with a sharp instrument used by the dentist while filling a tooth, resulted in a serious case of pyæmia.

General John E. Smith, of Galena, Ill., has been retired as Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment of Regulars, which has been stationed for some time at Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. He retires to private life on two-thirds pay, in accordance with a law providing for the retirement of officers at the age of 60 years. General Smith's pay hereafter will be about $4,000 per annum.

The new comet was discovered by about 200 different persons—by nightwatchmen, homeward bound editors, Associated Press messenger boys, wicked young men who were out scandalously late, a man who had insomnia and got up to sit by the window, a disgusted father who could not sleep because the baby was restless, and those men who arose and went to the window for the purpose of projecting missiles at cats.

They have moved the remains of Pope Pius IX. from St. Peters to the Church of San Lorenzo.

## STATE NEWS.

Laurinburg [illegible] W. A. McLean has made [illegible]. Liabilities $6,000. Assets only $2,000.

The Ashboro *Courier*: Col. Allen Jordan of Troy darted in on us last Thursday. He gives us cheering news from the crops of Montgomery and the new improvements under way at Troy.

—There is much mortality in Randolph, last week Mr. Charles Moffit, one of our oldest and most estimable citizens, and this week Mr. James Leach, of Trinity township, 83 years old, another venerable father for 51 years in Hopewell Church.

The Goldsboro *Star*: The W. & W. Railroad Company on the 25th of May contracted with H. Weil & Brothers for two hundred thousand brick. They will commence building their new warehouse in the southern part of Goldsboro on the land known as the old Fair Ground, in a few days. The foundation will be of stone and built about four feet above the ground, and balance with brick. The house proper will be about 200 feet long, with an extension platform with roof, that will hold 1,500 or 2,000 bales of cotton. The main building will be entered from John street.

The *Lodge* of Newbern: The excursion to Wilmington on the first of August will be a grand turnout; everybody speaks of going. Round trip, $2.25. The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows will parade on Tuesday, the 2nd. —Many are trying to prove that prohibition is not a party question, but we cannot see it in that light. This prohibition bill which has been submitted to the people for ratification, was conceived and born in a Democratic legislature, the place * * * comes from the same authority that changed the charters of the cities of Newbern, Wilmington and Raleigh, and several towns in order that they may have political power over Republicans.

Prince Bismarck has a marvelous energy in acquiring knowledge. He was once invalidied in an old country house in Denmark for six weeks and turned the time to such good account that he spoke Danish very fairly before he left, though he had not known a word on his arrival. Moreover, he had no masters and not even a grammar; only a dictionary and some Danish books.

Later advices from the Indian troubles in Colorado say that in the recent fight, where a general massacre was reported, only 9 white men and 13 Indians were engaged. One white man was killed and seven wounded. The whites were drawn into a trap. The miners took no part in the fight, the whites engaged being cattle men.

A comprehensive bill has been introduced in the New Hampshire legislature to limit the use of free passes on railroads. It is understood that the occasion of the bill is the recent abnormal generosity of one road to members of the legislature who are shortly to act upon its request for an extension of its line.

A Portland, Oregon, dispatch says: "It has just been ascertained that the youngest daughter of William Morgan, who it is claimed was put out of the way for having divulged Masons' secrets many years ago, is living in this state. She is quite an elderly lady, and is the wife of Captain William Smith.

It has been conclusively proved that if a man walks around the world on a great circle his head will go just 37.7 feet further than his feet. So, if you dont want to wake up some morning with your head and feet that far apart, don't attempt circumnavigation.—*New Haven Register.*

The book "Andersonville" should be in the library of every loyal citizen of the United States. It is the only authentic record of the most horrible crime ever perpetrated against humanity and printed, and [illegible] written in so graphic a style as to possess all the fascination of a work of fiction.

Judge Samuel Lee, who, if justice is accorded him, will be promptly admitted to a seat in the Forty-seventh Congress, has been spending several days in the city. He leaves for his home, at Sumter, S. C., at the end of the week.

Ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, says it is not true that he recently lost $1,700 on a queen full against four deuces. He says he don't play to lose, and when he bets that amount it is on four kings and an ace.

"Gen. Beauregard," the vicious horse which recently killed two grooms in New York, and has lately been in danger of starvation because no one dared to attend him, was on yesterday shot in his stall as an unsafe beast.

Eugenia, Eugenia, will you still insist on wearing the hair of another woman upon your head? Alphonso, Alphonso, do you still insist upon wearing the skin of another calf upon your feet?

Robert P. Porter expresses the opinion that the United States debt is owned by less than 100,000 persons, and that 1,500 persons own over $410,000,000 of the registered bonds.


## Hop Bitters.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical, but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.—*Democrat.*



## RAILROADS.

### Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 15, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after May 15th, inst., at 6:30 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at | 6.40 A. M |
| Arrive at Weldon at | 12.30 P. M |
| Leave Weldon at | 3.30 P. M |
| Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at | 9.45 P. M |

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 41 North and 40 South.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at | 6.40 P M |
| Arrive at Weldon | 1.35 A M |
| Leave Weldon | 2.15 M |
| Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot | 11:25 P M |

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7:10 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 15-tf



GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

### Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER MAY 15, 1881, at 5:45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | 10.05 P M |
| Leave Florence | 2 40 A M |
| Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction | 5.45 A. M |
| Arrive at Columbia | 6.00 A. M |
| Leave Columbia | 10.00 P. M |
| Leave C. C. & A. Junction | 10 20 P. M |
| Leave Florence at | 2.00 A. M |
| Arrive at Wilmington | 6.30 A M |

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West, and Day Mail and Passenger Train, No 43 East.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | 11.45 P. M |
| Arrive at Florence | 3 15 A. M |
| Leave Florence | 1.05 P. M |
| Arrive at Wilmington | 6 05 P M |

Train No. 43 stops at all Stations.
No. 40 stops only at Flemington, Whiteville, Fair Bluff and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on C. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

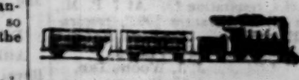
Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 47.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.
A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 15-tf



### Carolina Central Railroad Company.



OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 1, 1881.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after JUNE 5, 1881, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.
Daily except Sundays.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Leave Wilmington | 8.05 A M |
| | Arrive at Charlotte at | 5.05 P M |
| No. 2 | Leave Charlotte at | 8.00 A M |
| | Arrive at Wilmington at | 5.25 P M |

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

These trains make close connections at Charlotte with trains No. 7 and 8 for Cleveland Springs and all points on Shelby Division.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 5 | Leave Wilmington at | 5.30 P. M |
| | Arrive at Hamlet at | 1.30 A. M |
| | " Charlotte at | 9.00 A. M |
| No. 6 | Leave Charlotte at | 5.30 P. M |
| | Arrive at Hamlet at | 1.30 A. M |
| | " Wilmington at | 9.00 A. M |

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but on connections in Raleigh on Sundays.
No. 6 Train is Daily except Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 3 | Leave Charlotte | 5.30 P. M |
| | Arrive at Shelby | 9.30 P. M |
| No. 4 | Leave Shelby | 6.00 A. M |
| | Arrive at Charlotte | 10.00 A. M |

Trains Nos. 5 and 6 make close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, except as above.

Through Sleeping Cars between Raleigh and Charlotte.

Train No. 7 and 8 make connections in Charleston with A. T. & G. R. R., arriving at Statesville same evening, and connecting there with W. N. C. R. R. for Asheville and all points on W. N. C. R. R.

Trains No. 5 and 6 connect closely with Chester & Lenoir, at Lincolnton.

V. G. ROBINSON,
June 5-tf General Superintendent.

# ANTI-PROHIBITION.

## CONSIDERATIONS SUBMITTED

BY

**JUDGE W. A. MOORE,**

And Indorsed by a Large Majority of the Members of The State Republican Committee,

AGAINST

## FLAGITIOUS LEGISLATION.

For the Wilmington Post.

MR. EDITOR: The following address was prepared at the request of members of the Republican Executive Committee, to be submitted to the Committee for final action; but circumstances over which I had no control, prevented me from writing it until the Chairman, very properly, felt it his duty to issue another to the people of the state. As you have kindly expressed the opinion that its publication would probably do some good, I herewith enclose it to you.

Respectfully yours,

W. A. MOORE,

A Member State Rep. Com.

*To the People of North Carolina:*

The General Assembly at its last session passed an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors within the state after the first day of October next, but submitted to a vote of the people the question of prohibition or no prohibition, at an election to be held on the first Thursday of August,

This is one of the most momentous questions ever submitted to the suffrages of the people and its discussion should be characterized not by passion and prejudice, but by that serious gravity and calm deliberation commensurate with the importance of the subject.

The party in power is always held responsible for legislation; therefore the Democratic party must meet the issues presented. If this were not so, that party has already thrown down the gage of battle by the action of Governor Jarvis, who at Tucker Hall gallantly leaped into the saddle and placed himself as *Governor* and Commander-in-Chief at the head of the prohibition hosts and challenged us to the conflict.

GRAVE CHARGES.

The Republican Exectutive Committee deemed it inexpedient at this busy season of the year to call a convention of the party to consider the subject.—They have, however deemed it their duty to the party that has honored them with their confidence, and imposed upon them in a great degree, responsibility for its welfare, to take such action as to them seemed best, trusting for their vindication to the approval of the people at the ballot box. They have given the subject the most earnest and anxious consideration, and have come to the conclusion that the prohibition bill is based on a false and vicious theory of government; tends to debase the character of the citizen; is prejudicial to the state industrially and financially; sows discord between the rich and the poor; tends to disturb the friendly relations that should subsist between the eastern and western sections of the state; is incapable of execution; discriminates between our own citizens and in favor of non-residents; and is most unjust towards a large number of our people, 'in substantially" confiscating their party.

These are grave charges, and should not be made lightly nor inconsiderately, but if true, the people should forever withdraw their confidence and support from the Democratic party.

I. The bill is based on a false and vicious theory.

The church is a society established to enforce not only the virtue and temperance, but all other moral qualities that adorn christian civilization. But it is unfortunately too true, that in every age of her history, whenever any particular sect has thought itself strong enough, it has called on the state to use its secular arm to enforce her moral precepts, complaing that the people were too slow in listening to her voice, and demanding that the law by pains, penalties and imprisonment should compel them to practice those virtues which the church was unable to *persuade* them to adopt.

This is called the union of church and state. We suppose every man and woman in North Carolina is opposed to such a union. They say truly, that the state was not established for any such purpose; that the subject of its organization is to protect life, liberty and property; that the sphere of its duties is very different from that of the church; that you can compel men to respect the rights of persons and property; that you must *persuade* them to adopt the christian virtues, and can never *drive* them to do so by law. Where morals alone are concerned, the sheriff and the jail are poor substitutes for the minister, the teacher, the temperance hall and the house of worship.

Now the temperance societies are established to enforce only one of the christian virtues; and a union between them and the state can be no more defended than a union between church and state.

The same vicious principle underlaying both; the same perversion of the just powers of government.

No man can justly accuse us of advocating intemperance because we oppose this union, for they may with equal propriety accuse every man, who opposes the union of church and state with being an infidel and hostile to the christian religion.

II. It tends to debase the character of the citizen.

The glory of an American citizen is his manly independence of thought and action. Indeed, it is the basis of our greatness as a nation. Nothing is so mean and despicable in the eyes of an honorable man as falsehood and deceit.

It is conceded that the law cannot be fully enforced; it never has been where it has been attempted. Innumerable shifts and subterfuges are resorted to in order to circumvent its provisions. Even the form and name of the Holy Bible have been prostituted to conceal a whiskey bottle within.—These unworthy practices are connived at, if not approved by the community. Men educate themselves to break the laws by sly and slippery devices. There is already two much law breaking in the land. Witness, for instance, the election frauds that disgrace every portion of the country. If the people become adepts in breaking one law, will they not break others when the temptation presents itself?

What a school wherein to teach the youth of the country truthfulness and honor, where they see almost the whole community around them, including, perhaps, their own kindred, living a daily LIE!! Is not legislation that tends to such results to be deplored? and can any good, supposed to arise from this bill, compensate for such serious injuries, sure to be inflicted on that elevated, noble, truthful, law abiding character, that should adorn every American citizen? We think not.

III. It is prejudicial to the state industrially and financially.

It does not attempt to prevent the importation of liquors made abroad; but prohibits its manufacture within the state. Does not this discriminate against our own citizens, and foster the industries of non-residents?

Again our citizens have invested many thousands of dollars in this trade under the protection of the laws. If the policy of the state is to be changed, the operation of the law should have been postponed to such a distant day, that those owning distilleries might have had the opportunity of winding up their business without serious loss. But, no! Without previous discussion before the people, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, it is proposed to crush this great industry under such circumstances and on such short notice as practically to amount to CONFISCATION. What great wrong have these men done that they should be treated almost as public enemies, and their property destroyed? They have invested largely in this business under the protection of the state. They have observed the laws and paid all the taxes imposed on them. We therefore denounce this law as most unjust to them, amounting almost if not entirely to breach of faith on the part of the state.

Again, how will you make up the deficit in the taxes?

If the revenue from this source is taken away, very heavy additional burdens must be thrown on the other property of the state. Indeed, we believe that sufficient taxes cannot be raised for county and state purposes within the constitutional limits without the tax on the manufacture and sale of liquors. Are you prepared to amend the Constitution, to burden yourselves with heavier taxation, in order to compel a few common drunkards to drink foreign whiskey? For have it they will from some source. Is it not better, wiser and more statesmanlike to *regulate* this traffic by good laws, and thereby obtain revenue with which to build up your school houses, than to prohibit the manufacture within the state, put permit its free importation from abroad; so that temperance will not be enforced, and your very large revenue from that source be destroyed? This question you must answer in August next.

IV. The bill sows discord between the rich and the poor.

The conflict between capital and labor, the rich and the poor, is enduring. It produced agrarian laws in ancient Rome, nihilism in Russia, communism in Germany and elsewhere, and labor strikes in the United States. As our country becomes more populous the attrition will increase. Is it wise to introduce between the same parties, already too jealous of each other, another and very powerful and dangerous element of discord? The rich can send abroad and import their liquor and use it as freely as they do to-day, which the poor man after toiling six days of the week cannot buy a moderate quanty if whiskey to refresh his weary body. He may be ever so industrious and eus and temperate, may provide well for his family, and discharge all the duties of good citizen; but because he is unable, or unwilling, to send abroad and buy liquor by the keg, he must do without it, unless some friend will give it to him. Is this just? Is it not class legislation? Is it not in favor of the rich and against the poor? If you will make a law on the subject, make it apply alike, rich and poor.

V. It sows discord between the eastern and western sections of the state.

The bill permits the manufacture of wine from grapes, but prohibits the distillation of fruit or grain. Now, nearly all the grapes are raised in the east, while almost all the other fruit grows in the west.

In the winter season the roads there are so heavy that a bulky article like corn or rye cannot be transported and sold at a profit. So that under this bill our western brethren must see their fruit rot uselessly on the ground, and their corn and rye sold at prices that hardly pay the cost of transportation and production, while our eastern brethren can utilize their grapes, drink all the wine they wish, even to the point of intemperance, and over their magnificent water-courses transport the residue to market at a very small cost. Remember that the Democrats of the east implored you to deliver them from what they falsely called negro rule; your sympathies were unnecessarily aroused, you rushed as you fondly and generously supposed to the deliverance of your oppressed brethren. How have they rewarded you? They have used the power you gave them to strike a deadly blow at one of your greatest industries, and attempted to destroy the value of your fruit and grain; thereby bringing misery and want to many thousands of your women and children. Did you deserve such treatment? and will you longer affiliate with a party that shows itself so regardless of your welfare and so incapable of comprehending the situation and interests of the whole state?

CRAZY LEGISLATION.

The most zealous advocate for prohibition does not pretend to defend the bill submitted to your suffrage. Its provisions, however, are so extraordinary that we desire to call your attention to them for a moment.

SECTION 1. Makes it a misdemeanor to manufacture, buy or sell within the state spirituous or malt liquors, except wine or cider, and prescribes the punishment.

SEC. 6. Declares that on and after the 1st day of October, 1881, this act shall have "full force and effect."

SEC. 7. Says that on 1st Thursday in August next an election shall be held on the question of prohibition, and if a majority of the votes shall be against prohibition no person "shall be prosecuted or punished for any violation of this act."

Article 1, section 8, of the Constitution declares as one of the fundamental principles of government, "that the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other."

THE PEOPLE CAN'T LEGISLATE AT THE POLLS.

The most crazy enthusiast for popular rights never supposed that the people at the ballot-box would make a law or repeal an act of the General Assembly, for ours is a representative government, and not a pure Democracy; but the last legislature attempted to do something quite as absurd.

If the people vote against prohibition, then they say to the Judge, "although this law is in full force and effect and has been violated, you shall not punish the man convicted of its violation;" to the Grand Jury they say, "you shall not find a true bill against such a criminal," and to the Solicitor, "you shall not prosecute nor pray judgment against him;" although the Judge, Grand Jury and Solicitor are sworn to enforce the whole criminal law.

Suppose a Judge should proceed to imprison a man convicted of a violation of this law, notwithstanding the people should vote against prohibition. What could be done? A writ of habeas corpus would not lie, because the imprisonment would be by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Would you impeach the Judge for conscientiously obeying his oath instead of respecting a mandate of the people made in a manner unknown to the Constitution? Was there ever a more dangerous assault made on the judicial department of government; a more flagrant violation of Sec. 8 of Art. 1, of the Constitution above set forth!!

If the legislature can do this, they can pass a law that no criminal in any case shall be punished until a vote of the people is taken on the subject; that on conviction the case shall be continued from term to term until an election can be held and the Judge ordered by the people at the ballot-box to suspend or proceed to judgment, as the majority of votes cast may be, for or against the prisoner.

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-Citizens: Within the limits of an address we can suggest without elaboration only a few objections to this bill. Many others will occur to the thoughtful reader. There is a strong analogy between the moral and physical worlds. Storms sweep over both. They arise unexpectedly, rage with fury, pass away and are fogotten, or only remembered by the wreck left behind.

We believe this prohibition excitement is one of those moral storms. The suddenness with which it arose, the fury with which it swept over the state, even overthrowing in its course the judgment of the legislature, shows its nature. "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth." Its fury is already abating, and we have every confidence that when it passes away it will leave the political atmosphere clearer and purer than before. We recognize the fact that there are three parties in the state: The Republican, the Anti-Prohibition or Liberal party, and the Democratic party. The blunders and incompetence of the last legislature rendered the formation of the third party a necessity. It is folly to hope to keep such a great question as prohibition out of the political arena, affecting as it does the vital interests of every section of the state.

For the reasons above given, and for many others, we most earnestly urge every Republican in the state to unite with the Anti-Prohibition or Liberal Party at the next election, and cordially invite the conservative element of the Democratic party to join with us and vote down this prohibition bill by such an overwhelming majority as forever to expel from her borders such pernicious political heresies.

Fellow-citizens, we have done our duty to you, to ourselves and to our party, and now calmly await you verdict in August next, fully confident of the result.

W. A. MOORE.

Presiden Replican convention.

We, the undersigned, members of the State Republican Committee indorse the above address.

J. J. MOTT, Chairman,
I. J. YOUNG,
C. M. RODGERS,
THOS. N. COOPER,
WM. P. CANADAY,
JOHN B. EAVES.

### A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only twe dollars. Such folly pays."—H. W. Detroit, Mich—*Free Press.*


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ROSENTHAL'S

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**

**32 Market Street.**

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

**C. ROSENTHAL,**

**32 Market St.**

oct 19— Sign of the Show Case.

**Every Man or Boy His Own Magacin.**

**A Good Chance for Amatures, or for Home Parlor Amusements.**

CONCERT OUTFITS, &C.

PROF. BAZONNIA, (a retired magician,) having an inexhaustable Cabinet of wonderful "Slight of Hand Magical" and illusion tricks, comprising a list of over three hundred different tricks, will supply Amature Clubs with full apparatus, and such instructions as will enable a boy 12 years old, to become a first-class magician in a few hours. Or persons can obtain any number of tricks from one to one hundred. Full explanation and directions given with each trick.

Sent by mail or express.

Among the many tricks are the Davenport Brothers "Rope Tries" Shaking and answering a sealed letter, (tests and retained by the person who holds the pouring wine and water alternately from a pitcher of clear water; taking a number of articles from a gent's hat or from a ladies handkerchief; making a pudding as a gent's hat is passed; producing any number of hat by invisible hands; a person suspended in the air 4 feet from the floor; a child steel ring put upon a solid steel rod the whole each end is held up a man; taking an unlimited number of eggs from an empty bag; the conjurers' cards by which any hundred tricks can be performed. Contributions fully explained; five links swimming in bowls of water; cause to pass contrary to their known laws; a handkerchief, a glass of water disappears and reappears at will and finally taken from a cane; Punch and Judy, &c., &c. Hundreds of tricks performed by Wizards and others explained. A good chance for amateurs or for evening entertainments, parties or for private amusement. Send 3 three cent stamps for descriptive circular. Address,

PROF. BAZONNIA,
Box 66, Wilmington, N. C.

nov 9 tf



MISCELLANEOUS.

## H. T. HELMBOLD'S

**COMPOUND**

## FLUID EXTRACT

## BUCHU.

**PHArMACEUTICAL.**

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

## DISEASES

OF THE

## BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

**HELMBOLD'S BUCHU**

**IS UNEQUALLED**

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world. In

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

## HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,

*Or Six Bottles for* $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Consultant Physicians attached to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist

Philadelphia, Pa.

**CAUTION!**

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

**SOLD EVEYWHERE.**

Dec 8—1y



MISCELLANEOUS.

## THE WONDERFUL REMEDIES

OF THE LATE FLORA AND CATHARINE McDONALD, of Bladen County, can be found at Harry Locke's Grocery Store in this city, and at Mallory's Drug Store in Fayetteville, N. C. The Pain Exterminator cures Diptheria, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Toothache, Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Corns and Frost-bite. This celebrated medicine can be recommended by everybody in Bladen County. The money will be refunded unless the Exterminator gives satisfaction.

ALEX. & M. McDONALD,
Sole agents, P. O. Box 418, Wilmington, N. C

By permission we refer to the following letter:

HOLLY STORE,
Sampson Co., N. C., Feb. 7, 1881.

I certify with pleasure that M. McDonald has cured me of an eating cancer. And any one suffering with such a terrible disease will do well to see him. For further information apply to me

JESSE TEW.

march 27 1881 tf

## D. M. DART,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

*WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash Stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

december 21 tf

## FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W R R.] daily at.....6.50 a m and 8.40 p m
Leave Richmond.....5 p m " 8.12 a m
Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Washington at p m, Sunday excepted, m and 1.10
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.15 m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.
Arrive at Philadelphia at p m, Sunday excepted, m and 6 50
Arrive at New York at 6, m. Sunday excepted. and 10.05 p
Pullman Palace Sleeping ars on the 8.50 a. m, trains to New York, and on the 8.40 p m. trains to Washington

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.

mch 21 tf



REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP

HOUSES AND LOTS

OR

BUILDING LOTS

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to

W. P. CANADAY.



## B. D. MORILL,

**Undertaker. Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.**

On Second Between Princess and Orange Streets.

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.

dec 7-tf



**$300** A MONTH guaranteed, $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address Orgnal Box 420 TRUE & CO Augusta, Me.



MISCELLANEOUS.

## NASBY IN EUROPE.

May 14th Mr. D. R. Locke, (Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby) will sail for Europe for the purpose of contributing a series of Letters to the Toledo Blade. These letters will cover a period of six months, commencing June 1st.

They will be written in Mr. Nrasby's peculiar vein, and will be as lively as he can make them.

THE

## Toledo Weekly Blade,

is the LARGEST Political and Family paper in the United States, and in addition to this feature, contains a dozen others, known to and approved by a majority of the families in every State and Territory.

*TERMS.*

For Three Months, post-paid, 50 cts.
For Six Months, $1.00

NASBY PORTRAIT FREE.

Every subscriber to the BLADE, during the publication of Mr. Locke's European Letters, for either three or six months, will receive free of charge a splendid

PORTRAIT OF MR. LOCKE,

in size and style similar to the one of President Garfield which we issued last summer. This portrait in the picture stores would sell for 50 cts. It will not be put upon the market at all, and can only be had by subscribers to the BLADE.

Those desiring these letters commencing the portrait, will do well to send their orders early. We shall print an extra edition, to be able to send back numbers, but the supply will doubtless be exhausted in a month. Send your orders immediately.

Specimen copies of the BLADE mailed to any address upon application. Send your subscription at once. Address

BLADE CO.
Toledo, O.



## GROCERIES, &C.

A full stock always on hand, consisting in part of

Butter, Cheese and Lard,
Hams, S. C. canvas,
Meats, Smoked and D. S.
Mackerel,
Flour, all grades,
Meal, water-ground,
Potatoes, Northern and Sweet,
Cider,
Sugar, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, A's and Yellows,
Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio, all grades,
Molasses and Syrups,
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, all grades,
Nails,
Appolinaris Mineral Water, fresh arrival,
Sea foam, Sterling, Patapsco, and other brands of Baking Powders,
Soaps, laundry and toilet,
Starch, &c., &c.

**ADRIAN & VOLLERS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**

aug 15 tf



## HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

**THEY CURE**

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

**$1000 IN GOLD,**

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no Other.

D. T. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.



**$1500** TO $5000 A YEAR or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO, Portland, Maine
august 18-1y



**New Jewelry Establishment.**

J. L. WINNER, NO. 3, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and Chronometers, and also to do hard coldey work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attend to. apl 11 1y



**$66** A WEEK in your town. $5 to $20 capital required. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address

H. HALLETT & CO.,
aug 25—4y Portland, Maine.



**REMOVAL OF LAW OFFICE**

I HAVE REMOVED MY OFFICE to the suite of rooms first floor old National Bank Building, corner Front and Princess streets. Entrance on both streets.

J. L. HACKE.
month 20 tf All p-ot Law.



**MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.** Fine Engravings, Chromo cards, Lowest prices. Sold by Canvassers and Schools. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. many 25 tf

**$12** a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

**SEND** 10 cts. for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than anything else in this world. Many are making fortunes. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. may 21-1y

# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1881.


### A CARD.

We have FIFTY DOLLARS left with us to bet that the state will go 20,000 majority against Prohibition. Who will take it? Gas is good, but money talks. ED. POST.

### PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. George W. Price, jr., will address his fellow citizens in behalf of anti-prohibition at the following times and places:

Plymouth, Monday, July 25th, at 3 o'clock, p m.

Wilson, Tuesday, July 26th, at 8 o'clock, p m.

Magnolia, Wednesday, July 27th at 2 o'clock, p m.

Clinton, Thursday, July 28to, at 12 o'clock, m.

Burgaw, Friday, July 29th, at 8 o'clock, p m.

Town Creek, Saturday, July 30th, at 12 o'clock m.

Elizabethtown; Monday, August 1st, at 12 m.

Abbottsburg, Monday, August 1st, at 8 p m.

Anti-Prohibitionists are requested to have these meetings fully advertised and all arrangements made for the speaker, and places for the meetings.

THOS. N. COOPER, Chairman.

For the Wilmington Post.

ROSINDALE, July 19th, 1881.

HON. W, P. CANADAY:

MY DEAR SIR: Some weeks ago I wrote you that in my opinion the prohibition ticket would get at least three-fourths of all the votes cast in this county. Having investigated the matter throughly, I am very certain there is not one hundred colored men in Columbus county who will vote for the so-called prohibition bill. I know of but two colored men in this county in favor of the bill and they are preachers. Balance all right.

Very respectfully,

J. W. SPAULDING.

### Old Bladen.

HOLLOW TOWNSHIP,
BLADEN, Co., July 16th, 1881.

*To the Wilmington Post:*

According to notice a large crowd of anti-prohibitionists, irrespective of former party or color lines, met at the Hollow on the 16th instant, and were duly organized into a convention for the purpose of selecting a committee, to be called the Anti-Prohibition Executive Committee of Hollow Township.

Captain E. W. Estes was called to the chair and A. McDonald, Esq., requested to act as secretary. The chairman called on Dr. T. M. Sikes to fully explain the object of the meeting. Dr. Sikes came forward and briefly, but forcibly and pointedly explained prohibition to the satisfaction of all anti-prohibitionists. The chairman appointed Dr. T. M. Sikes, Rev. Oliver Whitehead and James McK. Robeson, the executive committee, with power to appoint 24 Vigilant Committee.

Speeches were made by Jno. Graves, John McAlister and E. W. Estes, that were truly of the right stripe. After the speaking, Dr. T. M. Sikes offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted with immense applause:

WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States, while it requires allegiance from us all as citizens, yet it nobly, as it should, guarantees protection to all industries and trades; and whereas, from the foundation of our government the manufacture of brandy, whiskey and beer was legalized by both the state and national government;

AND WHEREAS, The last Legislature of North Carolina did pass a prohibition law to prevent the manufacture and sale of whiskey and brandy against the wishes and to the injury of a large number of the people of this state.

*Therefore resolved*, That the prohibition bill passed by the last Legislature is contrary to the interests and welfare of the citizens, and contrary to the true interest and meaning of the Constitution; and as free people we denounce the same as class legislation, in giving to druggists, and physicians the rights we all have to use our property for the use of ourselves and families.

*Resolved*, That prohibition is not prohibition, but merely transfering the liberties of the many to a favorite few, and as citizens we protest against the act, and claim the rights of free citizens in this state to use said rights as guaranteed to us by our forefathers, and will vote against said prohibition bill, and advise all others interested in their liberties to do likewise.

*Resolved*, That this meeting is not opposed to temperance, but believes it can best be accomplished by personal example in showing up real temperance.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be sent to the Wilmington POST, with request that the *Morning Star* and the *State Journal* at Raleigh copy.

Adjourned. E. W. ESTES, Chairman.

A. MCDONALD, Sec'y.

### Tumult in Pender.

RIVERBANKS MILLS,
PENDER CO., July 21st, 1881.

EDITOR POST: We take pleasure in informing you and the people, through your paper, of which we are justly proud, on account of its valiant stand for popular rights in North Carolina, that we had a rousing anti-prohibition meeting here to-day—a large attendance of Democrats and Republicans, a good old-fashioned time.

The meeting was called to order by A. V. Horrell, Esq., of Pender county S. H. Bell, Esq., was elected chairman and J. B. Moore secretary. Hon. H. F. Scott, who was present by invitation in a speech of one hour and a half thoroughly handled the prohibition question, and the bill was completely riddled and great enthusiasm prevailed. The speaker took the stand as a citizen of North Carolina, not as a politician, and was greeted by rounds of applause. A. J. Mallard, Esq., one of Pender's best and most reliable citizens, and a stanch Democrat, next addressed the meeting, and truly represented the sentiments of our hard worked farmers. The speaking concluded with an able and telling speech from the worthy chairman, S. H. Bell.

J. B. MOORE, Sec'y.

[From the State Journal.]

### LEGISLATIVE VOTE ON PROHIBITION.

In our last issue we published in detail the vote of the Senate and House of Representatives on the final passage of the prohibition bill. The question has been repeatedly asked, which party is responsible for its passage. Here are the figures, and our readers will draw their own conclusions.

The General Assembly consisted of 112 Democrats and 58 Republicans—nearly twice as many Democrats as Republicans. When the bill passed the sixty-day session had expired by five or six days, and nineteen Democrats and thirty Republicans had gone home or failed to vote—leaving 93 Democrats and 28 Republicans in the Legislature. Of the Democrats 83 voted for the bill and 10 against it. Of the 28 Republicans 21 voted for the bill and 7 against it.

---

The fanatics here at the centre claim 15,000 to 25,000 majority for prohibition, all we have to say in regard to which is that our friends had better believe there is danger in its being true than to be over confident of our sweeping the state. There is great danger in being over confident; besides, we do not know how many are playing the *double* game like Senator Vance. Beware! To work and poll every vote.

### HON. A. M. SCALES.

This gentleman authorizes the Wilmington *Star* to say that he is opposed to the prohibition bill, He says, "this issue is not always fairly stated"—that all good men admit the evils of intemperance, but that they honestly differ as to the means of its suppression. He then adds: "I believe that it will not prove to be in the interest of temperance or good government."

---

From Richmond county a correspondent writes to the *State:*

MR. EDITOR: Mr. James H. Harris, colored, spoke here yesterday, to about eight hundred people, and it was admitted by prohibitionists that his was the ablest address they had heard since the opening of the campaign. His arguments were forcible and to the point. He is certainly gifted and handled the prohibitionists with gloves off, but in a very gentlemanly manner. You may put this county down safely 800 or 900 majority against the craze.

### Hon. James H. Harris at Laurinburg.

It seems that this ancient champion of the colored people has been smashing the prohibition bill all to pieces in the upper country. The last heard of him was at Laurinburg, through the *Enterprise:*

Jim. Harris, colored anti-prohibition orator, and a young, bright mulatto school teacher named Davis, divided time here on Saturday last, in discussing the question of prohibition. Harris made the opening speech, talking about an hour. He completely dissected the prohibition bill, exposing its defects and glaring inconsistencies, and by a mathematical calculation piled up the enormous sum of over seven millions of dollars which the state would have to expend annually in other states in the purchase of the necessary quantity of liquor for medicinal purposes—establishing his basis on the presumption that at least one drug store would be opened in each township in the state, and that three gallons of liquor would be sold per day by each druggist. He claimed that the bill was unconstitutional, that under the Constitution the the Legislature has no right to delegate to the people the power to prohibit the traffic of liquor—he recognized the sovereignty of the people, but in this instance the manner and procedure was contrary to former precedents and therefore not in conformity with the true spirit and intent of the Constitution; that while the people had the right to make their own laws, that right must be exercised by and through their representatives, this being a representative government.

The *Enterprise* says that Harris (who is the Hon. Jas. H. Harris, of Raleigh, and one of the ablest colored men in the state) is "an old politician and hard to handle in discussion," and gives him a closing touch as on this wise:

The speaker dwelt at length upon the "civil liberty" aspect of the bill, and pronounced it a measure to deprive the people, especially the poor people, of their individual rights, and the applause which his declaration relative thereto elicited pretty fairly indicated the approval of his hearers.

Davis, it seems, only made a short reply, very eloquent and highfalutin, whereat "Jim" eternally "sat down on the young speaker," and "left the stand amid the applause of two-thirds of the audience, who were evidently well pleased with the last feat performed by the champion of their rights."

### To the People of North Carolina,

Legislation enacted without the consent of the governed, for the pupose of making our state government and the municipal government thereunder, absolutely un-Democratic, by taking power from THE PEOPLE and bestowing it upon a limited number of citizens who are not responsible to the voting masses for their position of honor, trust and profits, is in direct opposition to American ideas of representative government. Republicans have bitterly opposed the engrafting of these principles on our system of government as contrary to the genius and spirit of a free people. This opposition will not cease until this fungus growth on our Constitution and in our laws has been torn up by the roots.

In approval of past attacks upon the rights and privileges of the people, the Legislature at its recent session passed a bill to prohibit the manufacture, purchase and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in this state, and submitted the ratification or rejection of said bill to a vote of the people. This bill is in fatal conflict with section seven of the bill of rights of our State Constitution, which declares that—

"No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services."

In the teeth of this section this bill proposes to take the liquor traffic from the many and create a monopoly by putting it in the hands of a few persons as described in the bill. Without regard to the abuse proposed to be remedied, the means whereby that end is to be attained, by the approval of this bill, is at war with Republican principles. Class legislation of this kind must be opposed and beaten down at every step. There is no middle ground.

This bill, also in conflict with Section one, Article 2, of our state Constitution, which declares that—

"The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches both dependent on the people, to-wit: a Senate and House of Representatives."

This bill a cowardly effort on the part of the late General Assembly to remove the responsibility imposed upon them by this section of the Constitution, to the people *en masse*. It is a dangerous precedent. Whenever Legislatures hereafter shall be afraid to assume the constitutional responsibility of some doubtful political question, they will cite legislative action upon this bill as a precedent, and then shift the responsibility attaching to them as custodians of Supreme Legislative power in the state, and submit the question to a vote of the people.—This will be a growing evil, and will soon change our American representative government, which has rendered possible, with universal suffrage, the protection of life, liberty and property, and the permanence of government, to such Democracies as have fallen one after another under the new system, which is the French system, and which in that country has invariably terminated in despotism and empire.

This bill, if approved, will confiscate every apple and peach orchard in North Carolina; and every vineyard where the wine juice is converted into brandy. It will render it impossible in parts of the state remote from railroads, for the farmers to ship their grain to market. For it is impossible for them, with our imperfect system of transportation, to compete with the cheap grain of the north and northwest. They can only market their surplus grain by converting it into spirits. It will take away this vast industry from OUR OWN PEOPLE and transfer it to other states of the Union.

Wherever this system of legislation has been tried, it has been proved a lamentable failure and an injury to the people. It is a work of fanatics and not of statesmen.

This bill, if ratified, will not diminish the consumption of spirits, but will deprive the state, counties, cities and towns, of revenue derived from this source, and will therefore increase the rate of taxation on real estate and other species of personal property.

The penal clause of the bill will fill up our courts with an immense number of trivial misdemeanors, and greatly add to the expense of the several counties, and aggravate the burdens of a people already taxed to their full capacity.

This question was not discussed before the people at the election of last year, and no such radical revolution, as proposed by this bill, in our system, should have been pressed upon the people before it had been thoroughly canvassed by their candidates for the Legislature.

For these reasons this Committee cannot refrain from opposing the ratification of this bill. These are sufficient without considering that the manufacture, purchase and sale of liquor is legalized by the United States and all the states of the Union. North Carolina people have been taught to believe that the right to manufacture, purchase, and sell liquor, is not to be infringed upon by repressive legislation. Every Congress has been importuned to remove the tax on brandy and to lessen the tax on whiskey, because our people would be pecuniarily benefitted thereby. Sumptuary restraint by legislation is contrary to Republican principle. The abuse of liquor must be remedied and corrected by moral influence and police control—not by legislation. The general government with a large number of revenue officers and stringent laws cannot entirely suppress illicit distillation. That which leaves a man free to exercise his judgment and then convince his reason, will speedily and thoroughly attain the end sought. But legislation which says—"you shall not"—and substitutes force and compulsion for reason and moral influence is in opposition to our governmental system, and must be opposed by all legitimate means, and promptly rebuked.

The question must now be decided at the polls. Republicans in every township must organize and poll a full vote against this bill as the only means of condemning class legislation and to prevent the creation of a powerful monopoly of druggists, apothecaries and physicians, which is always dangerous in a government like ours, and should be prevented in the outset. When this has been done, Republicans will be ready to aid in regulating the sale of liquor in such manner as will remedy and correct as many abuses growing out of the use of liquor as can be remedied and corrected by legislation; abuses not corrected by this means, being left to those influences of society which are more powerful and more effective of moral purposes than a thousand pages of repressive statutes, bristling all over with fines and penalties for statutory misdemeanors which have been and always will be winked at and condoned by the general public as one species of violation of law which owes its criminality to frailties incident to human nature.

By order of the Republican State Executive Committee.

J. J. MOTT, Chairman.

## WILMINGTON MARKETS.

July 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We hear of small sales of city distilled at 40 cents per gallon, and 200 casks regular packages at 39½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 72½ for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 00 per bbl, of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady at $2 65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations of the day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 7⅞ | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary, | 8¾ | " " |
| S. Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling | 9¾ | " " |
| Middling, | 10⅛ | " " |
| Good Middling | — | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | 29 bales |
| Spirits turpentine | 427 casks |
| Rosin, | 1316 bbls |
| Tar, | 210 bbls |
| Crude Turpentine. | 253 bbls |

July 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales reported of 50 casks at 39½ and 500 do at 40 cents per gallon, closing firm at the latter figure.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady at $2 65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—Market firm, with sales reported of 80 bales on a basis of 10⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 7⅞ | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary, | 8¾ | " " |
| Strict Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling, | 9¾ | " " |
| Middling, | 10⅛ | " " |
| Good Middling. | — | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 3 baler. |
| Spirits Turpentine, | 452 casks. |
| Rosin, | 371 bbls. |
| Tar, | 213 " |
| Crude turpentine. | 490 " |

July 19.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales reported of 130 casks at 41 cents per gallon, closing quiet at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—Sales of receipts reported at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at $2 65 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with rumored sales at better figures.

COTTON—The market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10⅛ cents per lb for Middling The following were the quotations of the day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 7⅞ | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary, | 8¾ | " " |
| Strict G. Ordinary | — | " " |
| Low Middling | 9¾ | " " |
| Middling | 10⅛ | " " |
| Good Middling. | — | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | 11 bales |
| Spirits turpentine, | 406 casks |
| Rosin, | 897 bbls |
| Tar, | 32 " |
| Crude turpentine. | 365 " |

July 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 41 cents, and later in the day 450 casks changed hands at 40 cents per gallon, closing quiet and steady.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs, an advance of 10 cents on last reports. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small les reported on a basis of 10⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 7⅞ | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary | 8¾ | " " |
| Strict Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling, | 9¾ | " " |
| Middling, | 10⅛ | " " |
| Good Middling. | — | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | 290 bales |
| Spirits turpentine | 597 casks |
| Rosin | 744 bbls |
| Tar, | 190 bbls |
| Crude turpentine | 604 bbls |

July 21.

SPIRITS TURPETINNE.—The market opened and closed firm at 39½ cents per gallon, a decline of ½ cent on yesterday's reports, with sales reported of 300 casks at the quotation.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—Market firm, with small sales reported on a basis of 10⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, | 7⅞ | cents ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary, | 8¾ | " " |
| Strict Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling, | 9¾ | " " |
| Middling, | 10⅛ | " " |
| Good Middling. | — | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | 237 bales |
| Spirits Turpentine | 452 casks |
| Rosin, | 1791 bbls |
| Tar, | 183 bbls |
| Crude Turpentine | 355 bbls |

July 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 39½ cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 300 casks at 39 cents, being a decline of ⅛c on last reports, closing quiet and steady.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 75 for Strained and $1 80 for Good Strained, at which prices lots are taken as offered. Also sales of 60 bbls (F) Extra No. 2 at $1 90 per bbl.

TAR.—Sales of receipts reported at $2 10 per bbl of 280 lbs. Market firm.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $2 80 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON—The market firm, with sales reported of 35 bales on a basis of 10⅛ cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the day:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ordnary, | 7⅞ | cts ₱ lb |
| Good Ordinary | 8¾ | " " |
| Strict Good Ordinary, | — | " " |
| Low Middling, | 9¾ | " " |
| Middling, | 10⅛ | " " |
| Good Middling. | — | " " |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton, | 26 bales |
| Spirits Turpentine, | 327 casks |
| Rosin, | 547 bbls |
| Tar, | 83 bbls |
| Crude Turpentine. | 226 bbls |


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## JOHN WERNER,

The Practical German Barber and Perfumer.

PERSONALLY IN ATTENDANCE AT HIS

NEW HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 29, Market Street, Near Front.

And also a Stand on the corner of Front and Princess Streets,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Manufacturer of Parisian Brilliantine, Friction and Lusion. Also, Extracts, Colognes, Beautifier, Hair Oils, Tonics, Renewer, Renovator, Hungarian, Cosmetic, and Hair Dyes of Every Shade.

None but the best workmen employed by me. jan 9 tf

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa
Dec 12-1y

$5 10 $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Me
fed27-1y

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co

COMMENCING Sunday, JUNE 12, 1881, trains on this road will run as follows.

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH.

3:10 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford, Va., and Charleston.

11.50 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah, & Jacksonville. Stops at Stops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

5:30 P. M., Freight Daily (except Sunday).
6:15 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE PETERSBURG—NORTH.

4:15 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va.

8:30 A. M., Freight daily (except Sunday).
2:45 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester Chester and Centralia. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

4:30 P. M., Freight, daily (except Sunday.)

A direct four hours connection by rail between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A. M. and Norfolk 12.35 P. M.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 8.30 A. M. and 5.25 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 9.30 A. M. and 5.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE, Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent
June 26 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CAUTION

## WOLFE'S

## Schiedam

## Aromatic,

## SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all, and may concer of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S Congress.

UDOLPHUS WOLFE & SONS & CO.

Hillsboro street, Raleigh, N. C.
may 15-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 17 Stops 5 Set Golden Tongued Reeds, only $65. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. june 28-4w

FREE Send to MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. For Illustrated Circular. A liberal and Distinct School. Established twenty years. June 28-4w

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THE AUTHOR.

July 21-4w

## Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Humors of the Scalp and Skin Permanently Cured.

Cuticura remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c.; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 50c. Principal depot.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

☞ All mailed free on receipt of price.

July 21-1w

## HAVE YOU EVER KNOWN

Any person to be seriously ill without a weak stomach or inactive liver or kidneys? And when these organs are in good condition do you not find their possessor enjoying good health? Parker's Ginger Tonic always regulates these important organs, and never fails to make the blood rich and pure, and to strengthen every part of the system. It has cured hundreds of despairing invalids. Ask your neighbor about it.

July 21-1w

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., May 12, 1881.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, MAY 15TH, 1881, Trains on this Road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 4.00 P. M.
(Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 5.58 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Petersburg daily (Wash'n st. depot) at ..... 12.32 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 3.10 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at ..... 9.05 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 2.50 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.30 A. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 4.05 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at ..... 1.30 P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at ..... 4.22 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon daily at 6.00 P. M., except Sunday.
Arrive at Petersburg, at ..... 11.25 P. M.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

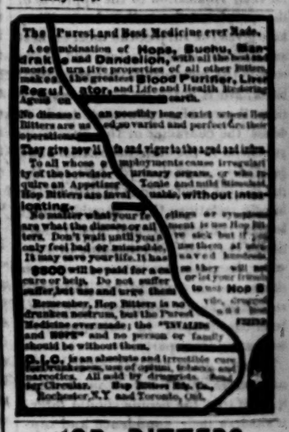
No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street Depot.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. P. TAYLOR, Gen'l Ticket Agent.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains
may 22-tf


The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.
A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, make the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can exist long after these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer poison, but use and urge them to use Hop B
Remember, Hop Bitters is not a vile, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "TEMPERANCE and HOME" and no person or family should be without them.
H.B.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists.
Buy Circulars. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

## HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

and the purest and best medical qualities of all other bitters.

THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidney and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and especially Female complaints. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters. Take no other. Send for circular. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont.

## CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kinsley's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price for large box, $1.00, or six boxes for $5, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,
FULTON STREET, 300 BROOKLYN, N. Y.
March 29-ly.

GOLD. Great chance for money making. We want a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Sixty copies of art given free to subscribers. Any person is no how that does not make money rapidly write us at once. We want reports taking 15 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in one week. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare hours. You need not be away from home over night. You can do as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan 21 1m

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. feb 3-ly

YOUNG MEN! The best practical business education to be had cheap at MOORE'S BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Ga. $40 pays board, tuition, washing, fuel and lights for three months. Send for circular. 27-1 y